

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIV.

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

STILL THEY TALK

Did the New York Senatorship and
Mr. Cleveland.

HERE IS SOME VERY SILLY TALK

About a Split in Democratic Banks.

But It Probably Means Nothing.

MR. DUBIGNON'S VISIT TO CLEVELAND

New York to Newspaper Comment Favourable to the Georgian Gossip in the National Capital.

Washington, December 28.—(Special.) Is it to be war? Is it to be a repetition of the Garfield-Conkling fight? These and similar questions are receiving very serious consideration among politicians without regard to party.

The first among democratic politicians is that Mr. Cleveland's statement will present a contest which will be quite as dramatic as the historic one between President Garfield and Roscoe Conkling.

The only difference between the old and the new one," said a veteran democrat who leans toward Hill, "is that Mr. Hill will not follow the lead of Conkling by getting out of the window. That was magnificient but it was not war. Mr. Hill will be magnificient, but he will be for war this time on."

Mr. Cleveland's friends call attention to the fact that there is no hidden meaning in that gentleman's utterances. When Mr. Cleveland speaks they say, he means what he says—just that, no more and no less.

The interview cannot, they contend, be twisted into a declaration of war.

Mr. Cleveland said that he proposed to openly fight Mr. Murphy's candidacy. If he were to do the work which would array the influence of the New York powers behind him, it would have no chance of election to the senate. Representative John DeWitt said today: "You will remember perfectly what happened to Roscoe Conkling. If you imagine that these people of New York were not in sympathy with Mr. Conkling at that time, you are badly mistaken. When it came to a question of choosing a senator and a president of the United States, the people sided with the president. It is not the man whose opinions you and I might naturally seek who settles these questions. It is the people in the highways and byways and of the cross roads, and when their influence is begun to be felt at Albany in the memorable contest between President Garfield and Mr. Cleveland, the question as to the continuance of the latter gentleman in office was quickly decided. It is with the masses that Mr. Cleveland has his strong hold, and should contest occur between the New York state delegations and President-elect Cleveland, it will be the machine that gets the victory."

The republican view of this Cleveland statement was expressed by Representative Mr. Cleary. "And next the emperor," said he, "if Mr. Cleveland's statement means anything, it means that he proposes to be the absolute dictator of his party. He will not only be president of the United States, but he will go into the cabinets of the physicians last evening and said to him: 'Doctor, I am instructed to watch until 5 o'clock every morning; I need sleep; can't you assure me that I can go to bed now without fear of a fatal termination to Mr. Murphy's illness before morning?'

The doctor replied tersely: "If you want the first news remain at your post."

Still Mr. Blaine is reported better this evening.

Carroll Has Accepted.

A democratic representative, who has seen Mr. Cleveland within the past twenty-four hours, tells me that Senator Carroll has been honored the treasury portfolio, and has accepted it.

Is the Man for the Emergency?

Representative Henry Bacon, of the fifth New York district, lives at Goshen and is interested in a bank there. When he returned from the Chicago convention he went directly home to get even on 40th street. The first news he was told when he got off the cars at Goshen was that the cashier of the bank in question, on whose bond he was as county treasurer, was short in his accounts and had gone; that a number of others inside the bank had been spending money faster than the bank could make it, and a financial crash imminent.

Without going to his home Mr. Bacon took the matter in hand. He found that of the suit of Mrs. Clover for a divorce brought against her husband, Representative Clover, of Kansas. It seems that Jerry Simpson is mixed up in the matter and these two distinguished statesmen do not speak as they pass by.

At one of the first marine band concerts last summer, Mr. Clover made his appearance with a fair lady hanging upon his arm. It was not Mrs. Clover. The lady was fashionably attired, the most conspicuous feature of her dress being a pair of low cut red shoes. The couple attracted considerable attention at the time and the lady with her husband were the talk of the town in alliance affairs in this city. She was frequently in Representative Clover's company and when this fact became known to Mrs. Clover, who is engaged in the task of getting a family farm under a load of mortgages, she did not like it. Hence the suit for divorce. The lady in the low cut red shoes figure in the list of particulars. Jerry has gone out to Kansas to seek an election as senator. Mr. Clover is not for school. He thinks Jerry told tales out of school.

MURPHY AND THE SENATORSHIP.

Speaker Crisp Believes Murphy Will Get It.

A Conference at Albany.

New York, December 29.—Mr. Cleveland had a number of visitors at his offices in the Mills building this afternoon. To-night Senator Gorman, of Maryland, Mr. Whitney and Speaker Crisp dined together and then went to the theater. It was the opinion of all three that Mr. Murphy would be elected United States senator from the state of New York.

A Conference Disturbed.

McKinley on Pensions.

Representative McKinley, the preacher man of New Hampshire, is an old soldier and entitled to speak for the veterans. Mr. McKinley has some practical ideas of pension matters, which, if adopted, would result in a great reform in the methods of the pension office and materially reduce the burdens of the people.

"What is wanted," he says, "is a man for commissioner of pensions, who will pay some attention to the interest of the government in doing full justice to the old soldiers. He is not much the law as its application to recent years which has been injurious to the government."

There ought to be a thorough review of the cases which have been allowed. There are men on the rolls drawing \$72 a month for total disability, and are drawing salaries as official positions under the government. That is not right. Why should the people be taxed to pay a man for the injuries he received in the service upon the ground that he was completely disabled and then turn around and pay him his salary as an able-bodied man?

The law ought to be properly observed and people allowed where there is actual disability, but not where the pension is granted certificate under the new law of 1890 and paying hardly any attention to

deserving cases under the former laws. There might be an examination, and a rerating in a great many cases with advantage to the movement and without injustice to deserving veterans.

"One thing which I think is likely to be proposed, although I do not mean to say I favor it, is a bill prohibiting a person receiving a large pension from holding any other salaried position under the government. This would be limited, of course, so that men partially disabled and drawing a small pension might get suitable work."

Mr. Morrison's Meantest Act.

In view of the prominent mention just now of the Hon. William R. Morrison, of Illinois, for a cabinet place under Mr. Cleveland, the following story which he tells on himself is apropos:

"The meanest act of my life," Mr. Morrison says, "was committed in my first session of congress. I was a member of the committee on war claims. The house was republican and Judge William Lawrence, of Ohio, was chairman of the committee. There were nine members. Judge Holman, of Indiana, and John T. Harris, of Virginia, suggested to me that we play a practical joke on Lawrence.

"Two of the republican members were willing to vote against the man Lawrence wanted to appoint as clerk, and were willing to vote for some one else, provided we democrats would agree upon a man. So when we organized he nominated his clerk and Judge Harris nominated some one else. The democrats and the two republicans voted together, and Judge Lawrence's clerk was not elected.

"I never knew," Mr. Morrison adds, "just how mean a trick was that until the forty-sixth congress. I was made chairman of the committee on public lands and two democrats and the two republicans outvoted me in the same way after I had nominated my clerk. I put on my hat, left the room and never entered it again. I have been waiting to apologize to Judge Lawrence ever since."

Dubignon for the Cabinet.

There is considerable talk in Washington just now about Hon. Fleming D. Dubignon of Georgia for the cabinet. Several of the New York powers have spoken of it, as have other powers throughout the country. Indeed, Mr. Dubignon's name has of late been more prominently mentioned than that of any person from the south Atlantic states. The discussion of this probably originated with his visit to Mr. Cleveland when in New York a few days ago. It is said that he was sent for by

Mr. Cleveland.

The political cardinals are taking a close look at him.

He is a short, stout man, with a full set of black whiskers committed two remarkable assaults in Birmingham tonight, both on young girls.

About 8 o'clock, Miss Minnie Sykes was walking along Eighth avenue with her mother when a man seized her and began to drag her off to an alley. He threatened to shoot Mrs. Sykes, whose screams attracted some negroes to the scene, and the man ran off.

A few minutes later he repeated the attempt on Miss Mamie Synder, a few blocks away on Fifth avenue. She was walking down the avenue with Will Bingham, when they met him. He seized her in the collar and began dragging her with him at the same time warding off her escort with a pistol. He called for help, and so did she.

Charley Bridwell rushed from a house near by and undertook the rescue, but two bullets grazed each of his legs.

By this time the man had dragged his victim nearly a block, and was about to turn into an alley, when Professor Leonard Lippman was attracted by the calls for help, and rushing out of his office gave chase. He fired twice at the man, who then released the girl and fled.

Both assaults occurred in the heart of the residence portion of Birmingham.

A DOSE OF HEMP

Will Be Administered to a Birmingham Citizen if He's Caught.

THREE ASSAULTS MADE ON WOMEN

And Now the Whole City Is After His Blood.

HE FIRES ON HIS ENRAGED PURSUERS

And at Last Accounts Was Still Free—Crime News the Country Over—A Lynching in Louisiana.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 29.—(Special.) A short stout man, with a full set of black whiskers committed two remarkable assaults in Birmingham tonight, both on young girls.

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And a Third.

In less than an hour after the above assaults, the same man appeared in the south side of the city and met two ladies returning from church. He knocked down one of them, Mrs. Gumpert, and dragged her into an alley with the collar. Her companion's screams attracted help, and the man fled. The lady is badly hurt.

The whole police force of the city has been put on the search.

SHOT HIS EYES OUT.

A Desperate Man Attempts to Marry a Child Against Her Father's Will.

Birmingham, Ala., December 29.—John Ladd, living at Carpenter, near Scottsville, in this state, went to the house of James Reid, a widow, and this in that state, and was chairman of the convention which elected the recognized leader on the floor of that body. Mr. Ladd's name was in the list of candidates for the election of 1880, and he was then a member of the Georgia senate, and was for a time the most prominent man in the state. He was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1882, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1884, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1886, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1888, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1890, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1892, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1894, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1896, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1898, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1900, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1902, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1904, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1906, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1908, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1910, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1912, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1914, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1916, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1918, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1920, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1922, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1924, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1926, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1928, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1930, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1932, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1934, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1936, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1938, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1940, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1942, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1944, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1946, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1948, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1950, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1952, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1954, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1956, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1958, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1960, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1962, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1964, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1966, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1968, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1970, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1972, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1974, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1976, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1978, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1980, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1982, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1984, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1986, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1988, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1990, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1992, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1994, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1996, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 1998, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2000, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2002, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2004, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2006, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2008, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2010, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2012, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2014, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2016, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2018, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2020, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2022, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2024, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2026, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2028, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2030, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2032, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2034, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2036, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2038, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2040, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2042, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2044, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2046, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2048, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2050, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2052, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2054, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2056, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2058, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2060, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2062, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2064, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2066, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2068, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2070, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2072, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2074, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in 2076, and was then a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and was elected to the state legislature in

WHAT THE MEN SAY

In Their Papers Charging Central Officers With Contempt.

THE DAY'S NEWS IN THE CENTRAL CITY.

An Interesting Lawsuit Against the Consolidated. A Squad of Hands Do Some Night Work.

Macon, Ga., December 29.—It appears that there will be some very interesting developments in the cases brought by the telegraphers against George D. Wadley, Mr. McVeigh, W. P. Epperson, S. H. Hill and W. G. Salas; charging them with contempt of court in disobeying the order of Judge Emory Speer in the trial last week.

John R. W. Patterson, attorney for the telegraphers, filed today in the United States court an affidavit charging the above named gentlemen with contempt of court.

Refugee Dr. W. C. Black, formerly of the Mississippi conference, and stationed for the past two years at Jackson, Miss., but recently transferred to the South Georgia conference and stationed in Atlanta in the city today. He was met at the depot by a committee of the board of stewards of the Mulberry street Methodist church, consisting of W. R. Rogers, L. L. Gerdine, H. P. Baldwin and C. T. King, and at the parsonage by a committee of ladies who had everything in readiness for him and his family, consisting of his wife, daughter, son and niece.

Mr. P. J. Duffy is a smiling grandpa.

JACK HEARD IS DEAD.

The Well-Known Negro Politician Dies at Greensboro.

Greensboro, Ga., December 29.—(Special)—Jack Heard, a well known colored political and leader of this country, died yesterday in his home in Greensboro at 4 o'clock this morning. He was about 60 years of age and had been ill for some time. His wife was telling him he was ill, asked him to go to a doctor. She arose to comply with his request, when he said, "Never mind. It is up to me to die." He then said, "I am not good. I am dying." The children were aroused and came in. He embraced them and in a few words laid back on the bed dead.

He was a prominent political in this country and had great influence among his race throughout the section. He went to the polls during Reconstruction and offered for office once since, but was defeated. He was one of the bailiffs in the State Senate for many years, and at the time of his death held a position in the treasury department at Washington. Last Saturday he made a strong speech at the colored meeting held here, in which he supported the democratic nomination of the democratic nominees for the county offices. He was a peaceful man, and in years gone by, with his influence he could have caused great trouble, but he was a quiet man disposed to be fair and law-abiding. He was an intelligent negro, though he never had any education beyond the public schools. He had a very good speech. He was in good health, apparently, and rheumatism of the heart was the cause of his sudden death.

THE TOWN HAD NO CHARTER

And the Offenders of the Laws Were Turned Loose.

Athens, Ga., December 29.—(Special)—Slaton, a little town on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad, is the scene of some little disturbance between what claims to be the mayor and council and some of the citizens.

Without a charter the people elected a mayor and a treasurer and sheriff. All were sworn in and the sheriff immediately entered upon his duties and arrested several parties the first day. But when they were arraigned before the mayor and council the point was raised that they had never been a charter, and therefore the mayor and treasurer were not valid. This was really the case and the august body were persuaded to let the offenders go after a long wrangle and dispute.

A charter will be applied for at once, and Slaton will yet be an incorporated town.

CHIEF TROUBLE LEAVES.

He Claims That the Telegraphers Have Won Victory.

Savannah, Ga., December 29.—(Special)—Deputy Chief Tobe, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, left Philadelphia today. Before his departure he claimed that the telegraphers had gained a great victory, they having won the question of wages before beginning the strike and simply demanded recognition of their order.

General Superintendent Wadley snuffed at the idea that he would call up in concert with the telegraphers to discuss the out from Macon. "I have dismissed the strike entirely from my mind," said he this afternoon.

A TERRIBLE NIGHT.

An Old Lady Will Die from Injuries and Gave the Sheriff.

Athens, Ga., December 29.—(Special)—The old woman who was beaten, quietly arrived home from the hospital to meet the crossing last night, and when Mr. Pierce opened his doors this morning the visitors, including the watchman's shanty, were occupying their respective positions on the hillside street.

Pierce is indignant and will immediately sue suit for damage.

It will be remembered that this is not the first time that Mr. Pierce has opened his door to the watchman. His sometimes could not at night as well as in the day.

About two years ago the Atlanta Traction company built a complete side track between the setting and rising of the sun which injured Pierces property.

The case was carried into the courts and finally compromised for \$5,000 and fifty carloads of dirt.

The Burnett Homicide.

The details of the killing of young John Burnett, as brought out by the evidence before the coroner's jury yesterday evening, seem to be a wilful murder and the jury will render their verdict.

Burnett was shot in the back by Winchester rifle in the hands of Frank Taylor, and he was charged with the crime.

The sheriff and a posse were in pursuit all day yesterday and could not catch him. It seems as if he had escaped and got his escape.

Frank Taylor was a locomotive engineer on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad and heretofore has borne a good reputation. A reward will be offered for his capture.

BACON & MILLER.

Ever since Judge Miller's resignation, the public has manifested an interest in his future movements, fearing that he would move away from Macon. It was soon learned, however, that he would remain and return immediately into the practice of his profession. His partnership has been formed between himself and H. A. Bacon, under the firm name of Bacon & Miller, and no doubt it will prove to be the ablest law firm in central Georgia.

The cast of characters is given again so that all may know their role.

The Chimes of Normandy, to be presented on the boards by local talent tonight and tomorrow will be an affair of great interest to the people of Macon. Miss Mamie Woodring, who has the leading soprano role, and her voice is one of great strength and melody.

Miss Lou Jackson, a pretty little girl of a fine voice and there will be other interesting features on the programme.

Cast of Characters. Servlette, Miss Mattie Lee Woodring. Gossamer, Mrs. Mary Lynde Dowling. Gossamer, Miss Clara Jossey. Gossamer, Miss Gwendolyn Mitchell. Hostess, Mr. Luther Peterson. Overlookers, Mr. Thomas Scott Lowry. Bell, Mr. Bert Stover. Bell, Miss Fred Niles. Amoret, Mrs. Fred Foulds; collector, Mr. James Morrissey and Mr. Otto K. Ehrhart as Gwendolyn.

Personal and Social.

Last evening Major J. F. Hanson entertained a number of gentlemen at a game of cards.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.
Vanilla
Lemon
Orange
Roses
Honey
Lavender
and others
as the fresh fruit.

Duncan, W. H. Felton, Dr. Shorter, Ross Whigham, Freeman, T. C. Burke, Olin S. Smith, Covington, Nat. W. C. Jones, A. Dooly, Samuel Petersen, Henry P. Moore, Miller Gordon, Newt Hanson, Marsh Johnson, Joe Bond, Ben Smith, Walter Corbett, Henry Horne, Judge A. L. Miller.

Mr. John C. Weston has returned from a trip to the West.

Rev. Dr. W. C. Black, formerly of the Mississippi conference, and stationed for the past two years at Jackson, Miss., but recently transferred to the South Georgia conference and stationed in Atlanta in the city today. He was met at the depot by a committee of the board of stewards of the Mulberry street Methodist church, consisting of W. R. Rogers, L. L. Gerdine, H. P. Baldwin and C. T. King, and at the parsonage by a committee of ladies who had everything in readiness for him and his family, consisting of his wife, daughter, son and niece.

Mr. P. J. Duffy is a smiling grandpa.

THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

A Prominent Senator Predicts That the Bill Will Pass—Other Details.

Washington, D. C., December 29.—Within a few days after the reassembling of congress the republican senators will hold a caucus to determine upon the order of business that is to be pursued. It is the intention of the senate to begin active work and clear up the calendar as much as possible. There is no time to be lost, and the bill will be introduced at this caucus as to the precedence to be given. A prominent senator said this morning that he thought the debate on the anti-option bill would be held in a short time and that there was a feeling that the measure would be called to a vote. He has always favored the bill and now anticipates that within a week after the senate convenes the vote will be taken and that the bill will pass.

There is a very considerable majority of the senators in favor of legislation that will correct the evil the Washburn bill is designed to remedy; but the majority is not so great in favor of the particular measure now under discussion. Senator Mitchell, however, is very confident that the bill will pass by a clear majority and that the debate will be ended very shortly after the senate again gets to work.

He voted to introduce measures that had been introduced and rejected, those which had the repeal of the Sherman law in view. Mr. Mitchell said that he did not think any serious attempt would be made to force these bills to a vote. In both houses he thought there was a large majority in favor of the act which authorizes the secretary of the treasury to purchase silver. He was very positive that the majority against the repeal of the law in the senate was sufficient to withstand any assault that might be made on it. This congress, he says, will be nothing in the matter of financial legislation.

THE PRESIDENT SAT DOWN UPON IT.

Why Secretary Foster's Scheme to Issue

New York, December 29.—The Times says that Secretary of the Treasury Foster's trip to this city was not on private business, as was given out officially, but was for the purpose of consulting with Wall street magnates on a proposal to release the money market and check the street.

He called to meet the representatives of gold by having the government issue from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 of bonds.

The Wall street men were in favor of such a scheme, and the speculative contingent was in his favor. The present's co-operation had been counted on as sure, but this confidence was suddenly discovered to be delusive. The president not only refused to approve the deal, but he went further, and declared that he could see no excuse for issuing the bonds, and that was more, he did not propose that they should be issued while he was president. According to Wall street sources, Secretary Foster, but he suddenly received a dispatch from Washington couched in pretty stiff language, and running substantially as follows: "I want no new bonds issued by my administration. Take no steps. Do nothing." B. HARRISON.

He then turned to the Wall street men at a clubhouse on Fifth avenue and a prolonged conference was held.

Some of the most notable men in the street are said to have been present, and an agreement was formed on the financial policy of the government.

President Harrison upset the plans entirely and there is now no prospect of an issue of bonds to stop the stringency in the money market.

The city council has reduced railroad ticket scalper's license from \$5,000 to \$100 a year.

THE GALLAWAY MURDERS.

The Men Charged with the Crime Safely

Left in Athens.

Athens, Ga., December 29.—(Special)—

The perpetrators of the brutal murder of Mr. William Calloway, in this city on the night of September 16th, and believed to be safe in a safe in last night, were captured.

Johnson, alias H. H. Rock, and

John Smith, alias John, were

not put out any candidates for the offices of

treasurer and clerk of the court.

Here are the nominations they made: For

the State tax collector, C.

W. H. H. Rock, and

John A. Napier; coroner, Allen Morris.

For good and sufficient reasons to them.

For sheriff, W. W. Williams.

For city attorney, W. H. H. Rock.

For city treasurer, W. H. H. Rock.

For city clerk, W. H. H. Rock.

For city treasurer, W. H. H. Rock

MEETINGS.

A called communication of Georgia
W. M. F. and A. M., will
be held in Masonic hall this evening
at 7 o'clock for the election of
new officers and members. Visiting
members and members of sister lodges
are invited. F. M. FREMON,
W. M. ROSE, Secretary.

COUPON NOTICE.

Two coupons Atlanta Consolidated Street
Company payable March 1, 1893,
Boston, New York, and Colony Trust
Company, Boston, January 1st.
H. I. BETTIS,
Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

Atlanta, December 29, 1892.

Atlanta Banking Association Statement.

\$ 432,042.35

Cotton, 1,831,469.10

Total Bond and Stock Quotations.

Stock exchange buying at par at \$1,000

The following are bid and asked quotations
STATE AND CITY.

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.

New York 100 100 Atlanta & L. D. 112

Montgomery 100 100 Atlanta, L. D. 102

Montgomery 100 100 Atlanta & L. D. 107

Montgomery 100 100 Atlanta & L. D. 112

Georgia 1,000 1112 Macon 114

Montgomery 100 100 Monroe graded 100

Atlanta 1,000 112 Waterworks 102

Atlanta 1,000 112 Home 104

Montgomery 100 100

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.

Atlanta 100 100 Lowry Co. 100

Atlanta & L. D. 100 Atlanta & T. 100

Banking Co. 100 100

A. M. & Co. 100 100

Montgomery 100 100

South's Bank 100 100

Capital City 100 100 Atlanta Co. 100

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Ga. Pac. 100 100 Ga. Pacific 101 101

Ga. Pacific 101 101 Ga. 101 101

Ga. 101 101 101 101 101 101

Char. Co. 100 100 100 100 100 100

The NEW YORK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock

Exchange.

NEW YORK, December 29.—The temper of
speculation at the stock exchange today was
decidedly bullish from the start to the finish.Prices advanced right through the list and in
many instances the gains were very large.

The bears attempted to check

the upward movement by buying Northern

Pacific preferred, but as firms with large

stockholders were

notable buyers, the stockholders

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RYAN IN COURT.

He Appeared Yesterday for the First Time in Several Months.

THE RECEIVER'S ANSWER TO HIS MOTION

Only a Small Part of the Case Was Heard Yesterday—The Hearing Will Be Resumed Tomorrow Morning.

Steven A. Ryan was among the number of spectators who were gathered in the chambers of Judge Marshal J. Clarke yesterday morning.

It was the first time in several months that Mr. Ryan had appeared in court. His presence, therefore, was a matter of very general interest, and his personality was even more attractive than that of the judge himself.

He was neatly dressed in his characteristic style, while from the center of his handsome tie there flashed the brilliancy of his favorite gem.

In his fair appearance Mr. Ryan appeared to be the very picture of health. The solitude of his prison life had left no trace of its gloomy surroundings upon his countenance.

It was not very generally known that Mr. Ryan would make his appearance in court yesterday morning, and for that reason the courtroom was not as crowded with spectators as it might have been under other circumstances.

Reading the Answer.

The hearing yesterday morning was on the petition submitted by Mr. Ryan's attorneys a few days ago to allow his case to go before a jury.

Mr. J. J. Spalding, the attorney, who has heretofore managed the case in behalf of the creditors, was absent from the city when the hearing was called last week. He was present, however, yesterday morning.

The answer of Receiver Kingsbury to the motion of Mr. Ryan submitted five reasons for not allowing the case of Mr. Ryan to go before a jury.

It was evident from the motion as made by Mr. Ryan, as well as from the record in the case, that the petitioners in the main suit of L. & C. Wise et al., now pending in the Fulton superior court, were necessary parties to the motion, having an interest and vested right in the judgment and decree finding Ryan in contempt, and yet none of them were parties to the motion for a new trial before the jury.

It was claimed as a second reason that no law would be cited authorizing the grant of the motion.

The next reason was there was no pending issue according to the record, between Mr. Ryan and Receiver Kingsbury, as to whether Mr. Ryan was in contempt of court. It appeared in the record that such issue had been fully adjudicated by the court and Ryan had found to be in contempt on the 28th of July, 1891. That judgment had been affirmed by the supreme court on the 11th of November, 1891, and afterwards a month later. Mr. Ryan had petitioned the court for a discharge from imprisonment and on the 22d of December, 1891, the court adjudged that it had no power to hear or consider the same. That judgment was affirmed on the 27th of April, 1892, by the supreme court.

The fourth reason was that under the judgment of the supreme court of the 27th of April, 1892, the judge of the Fulton superior court was authorized in his discretion to submit the question of Ryan's ability to surrender the money charged to be in his possession, to an auditor appointed by the court, and the auditor so appointed directed also as to the further proceedings of the case after the coming in of the report.

This discretion was exercised by the judge of the superior court on the 7th of May, 1892, who referred the case to Mr. C. Peeler. After investigating the case at length the auditor submitted his report on the 10th of September, 1892. The judge of the superior court on the 15th of October, 1892, ruled that under the authority and direction of the auditor, he would accept the report of the auditor and would not file it to it which would authorize a trial by jury, and subsequently in considering the report the judge of the court of common pleas argued in favor of Ryan and for the receiver at great length, and the same was now being considered by his honor as directed by the supreme court.

The final reason assigned by the receiver's answer was that the order of December 23d, by which the motion was made, applies to cases where there has been no adjudication of contempt, and to make this act retro-active would violate the constitution and laws of the state.

The motion to dismiss the petition for a trial by jury was made by Messrs. Calhoun, King & Strode and by Messrs. N. J. and T. A. Hammond.

Arguing the Motion.

It was held by Judge Clarke that the answer of Receiver Kingsbury to the motion of Mr. Ryan was in the nature of a demurrer, and as such the attorney for the receiver had the right to the opening and closing argument.

Mr. Cox interposed the objection that the answer of Mr. Kingsbury submitted no new matter, and it was simply made for the purpose of having the last speech.

The argument was opened by Mr. Spalding, who proceeded to the first point and cited his authority for insisting upon it. He was followed by Mr. Cox who opposed it. Judge Hopkins then followed, who hotly at the idea of making all of the creditors parties to the suit, and allowed the attorneys for all of them to speak before the jury.

The ruling of Judge Clarke, however, settled the matter in regard to the first proposition, by holding that all of the creditors should be included.

Deferred Until Tomorrow.

The further hearing of the case was deferred until tomorrow morning.

The attorneys for all of the creditors will then be present, and the judge of the court's ruling has been given to each of them.

It is very probable that the worst of the Ryan case is still in the future. Complications have commenced to multiply and there is no telling when or where the matter will end.

The lawyers on both sides are the best in the state and the fight is the hardest that has ever been fought in Georgia.

CONDITION OF THE SICK.

Senator Colquitt was resting very quietly yesterday afternoon. He is not considered in a very critical condition.

Mrs. Colquitt is still quite low, and the greatest fears are entertained in regard to her condition. No change, however, has occurred since yesterday.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. No Ammonia; No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes. 40 Years the Standard.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE

The Present Administration Will Soon Go Out of the Courthouse.

CHANGES FOR THE COMING YEAR.

There Will Be Only a Few Alterations—Sheriff's Office—Clerk of the Superior Court and County Commissioners.

Within a week after the old year goes out the new administration will be in charge of the courthouse.

The election for county officers will occur on the 4th of January and immediately thereafter, or as soon as the returns are duly submitted to the governor, the newly elected candidates will be ushered into office.

Very few changes will be made in the personnel of the courthouse, and the majority of the clerks who were there during the year 1892 will remain there for another year at least.

This is by no means to be regretted for never before have the departments of justice been better regulated than they are at present.

The year throughout the year has been kept as the saying goes "apple order," and the clerks have been thoroughly content with their duties.

Usually it takes the new administration several weeks to get the hang of the thing and learn the ropes.

Any delay or inconvenience that might arise from the induction of new men into office is obviated by the fact that many of the candidates to be selected next Wednesday are old officers.

County Commissioners.

To begin with the board of county commissioners will be very nearly the same as it was last year.

The only change will be in the loss of Captain T. B. Neal from the board.

He will be succeeded by Mr. Joseph Thompson.

It will be remembered that the grand jury a few months ago elected Mr. Charles A. Collier and Captain T. B. Neal to serve as commissioners until an election could be had by the people.

In the primary which occurred a few days ago Mr. Charles A. Collier was nominated, and with Captain T. B. Neal was defeated by Mr. Thompson.

The new commissioners will be inducted into office about the second Wednesday in January.

Sheriff of the County.

The principal change in the sheriff's office will consist in the elevation of Captain J. J. Barnes to the office of high sheriff and the retirement of Captain J. W. Morrow from his present position.

Deputy Sheriff Mike Blount will continue to keep the books and to occupy his usual position in the northeast corner of the sheriff's office.

Deputy Sheriffs W. D. Green and E. A. Donehue will continue their former work of serving papers assisted by the newly elected deputy, Mr. Wellborn Hill.

Mr. Wellborn Hill will prove a valuable asset to the sheriff's office and his friends predict for him a glorious and useful term as the deputy sheriff of Fulton County.

Mr. James E. Cox, who has kept the records of the jail, will continue with the incoming administration.

Any particular note will be made in the budget and the force will be practically the same as it was last year.

Clerk of the Superior Court.

The office of clerk of the superior court will be the same as it was last year, with the exception of Captain George B. Forbes. Captain Forbes was for eight years a deputy clerk. He ran for the head position a few days ago and was defeated by Mr. Thompson.

He will now seek other employment and his qualifications are such that he will not be long in finding a suitable occupation.

Judge Tanner will continue, therefore, as before in the clerk's office. He will be supported by Dr. J. C. Holliday and Mr. Arch Harrison, together with the other competent men in the office who will continue to discharge their duties with their wonted fidelity.

Mr. W. L. Venable and Frank Myers will continue to keep the minutes as heretofore in their little room upstairs.

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DRAWING TO A CLOSE

The Slayer of Charley Watt Brought to Atlanta Last Night

IN A TERRIBLE STATE OF TERROR.

He Spent Yesterday Starting at Every Sound, Expecting to Be Lynched Any Moment, and He Would.

Dan Hood, the murderer of Mr. Charles R. Watt of Senoia, occupies cell No. 19 in the Fulton county jail, and when the black wretch stepped inside the ponderous swinging door that shuts off the big prison from the outside world last night, he breathed more freely than he has breathed in several days past.

But for Sheriff Hewlett's action in bringing him to the Atlanta prison, Hood would now be dangling at the end of a rope attached to some stalwart oak in Fayette county. The negro knew this and when he was safe was behind the grated walls of the Atlanta prison he gave a sigh of relief. The poor devil had been beaten and flogged, and the strain had been too great for him. He was exhausted and when he was shown to his cell he dropped to the floor.

The story of the killing of Mr. Charles R. Watt by Hood was told in The Constitution of Wednesday. The murder was brutal and altogether uncalled for, and if Mr. Watt had checked it he would not have been written; for an account of Hood's death at the hands of a posse of indignant citizens would have appeared in the same paper that told of the assault of Mr. Watt.

Mr. Watt was a man of the people of Fayette county, living near Senoia. He owned a pretty farm which was tilled by himself and three or four tenants. Hood was one of the most unscrupulous men of Fayette county, and he was a most unscrupulous negro. He was a poor, one-eyed, unscrupulous fellow who was well known.

Mr. Watt decided to get rid of him and he sprang upon Mr. Watt and beat him in a most unmerciful manner. After beating Mr. Watt with an inch of his life blood left him, and nothing but the skin of his face remained.

Mr. Watt was found shortly after Hood left him in an unconscious condition. He was carried to his home and medical aid was given him at once. It was plain that he had been severely beaten and was in a fatal condition. The negro was organized to look for his assailant. They searched the entire community but Hood had hid himself and not until Wednesday was he found.

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NEW YEAR ELECTIONS

The Different Offices to Be Filled Next

Wednesday Week

AND THOSE WHO WANT TO FILL THEM.

The Race for Coronor and for Justice of the Peace—Who Are Competent to Vote in the County Election.

No recent developments have occurred in the race for county offices.

The candidates, however, are all interesting themselves, and for a little county election it promises to be a lively fight.

Everybody is in a good humor, and the campaign thus far has been free from anything like abusive personalities.

The candidates are running on their own merits and not on the faults or short comings of their opponents.

Race for Coronor.

The offices in hot dispute are those of coroner and justice of the peace, while several others will, of course, be filled when the election occurs in January.

There are only two candidates for coroner, but they are popular men and both of them have made up their minds to "get there, Eli."

Mr. Frank Hiblun, who was the coroner several years ago, and who discharged the duties of that position with signal ability, is again in the field.

He is a man of very wide popularity and of strong connections in the county.

His opponent is Mr. J. M. Paden, a one-legged confederate soldier and a gentleman of very agreeable manners.

He was a candidate in the recent primary which nominated Mr. Ben Davis and was the second choice of the people as expressed at the ballot box.

These two candidates, each with a certain degree of prestige—one agreeing to give up his office for a certain part of his salary, a one-legged soldier and a confederate, and a man of acknowledged popularity as shown by his recent campaign—will certainly make it warm for each other in the unanimous endorsement of the people.

As soon as Judge Anderson is elected he announces that he will submit Mr. Colville's name as his assistant, and as there are important cases set for early next week, the new and able brace will begin work in earnest as soon as they are installed in office.

ANDERSON AND COLVILLE

Will Have Charge of the Legal Affairs of the City After Monday.

Hon. John B. Goodwin, who for years has been city attorney of Atlanta, having resigned for the purpose of assuming the duties of the mayoralty, his able assistant, Judge James A. Anderson, will be elected by the unanimous vote of the council next Monday as city attorney. There has never been a expression of opposition to Judge Anderson, and his splendid record as a public officer is such as to assure the city that its legal affairs will be in splendid hands when he rises in the order of promotion from assistant to city attorney.

The assistant city attorney is named by the head of the department subject to the ratification of the council. Judge Anderson decided yesterday to appoint to this responsible position Mr. Fulton Colville, one of Atlanta's ablest and most popular young attorneys. The appointment of Mr. Colville was requested by three-fourths of the members of the council, and recognizing his fitness for the position Judge Anderson authorized the announcement yesterday that if elected he would submit the name of Mr. Colville as his assistant.

While the names of several of Atlanta's most popular young lawyers have been mentioned in this connection, there has been no scramble for the position. Several days ago a number of Mr. Colville's friends in the council requested his appointment of Judge Anderson, and in order to obtain the views of the new council, which is to assume the duties of office next Monday, Judge Anderson asked for a meeting of all those, who are to compose the new body, at his office. The question was discussed and Mr. Colville received practically the unanimous endorsement of the people.

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THEY MUST REGISTER.

Parties Engaged in Specified Lines Must Register by the Second of January.

The law requires certain parties engaged in specified lines of business should register their name with the ordinary of the state.

They have only between now and the 1st of January in which to do this and the master should be bound to do it.

The parties who are required to register are as follows: Photographers, auctioneers, keepers of billiard tables and ten pin alleys, traveling vendors of patent medicines, engraving agents, lightening rod dealers, dealers in pianos, organ dealers, dealers in future wares of stove ranges, peddlers of clocks, itinerant doctors, pawn brokers, brewing companies, mercantile agencies, and packing houses.

A Child Dies.

The elections for justice of the peace in the several judicial districts of the county will be held on December 31. They will occur next Saturday week.

Dr. William E. Fonte, the present efficient keeper of the station house, is a candidate for justice against Judge S. H. Landrum.

Both of these gentlemen are men of honor, and of unimpeachable integrity.

Judge Landrum has occupied the position for several years, and has given very eminent service.

The friend of Dr. Fonte, however, claims that he is a better man for the office, and that Judge Landrum has had it long enough.

In the 1224th district, the present incumbent, Judge E. H. Orr is opposed by Mr. Jud Gleon, who has put out a strong ticket for that office.

Judge Orr, however, has made a splendid record and moreover is an able lawyer.

He will therefore be hard to oust, and Mr. Gleon will find it a hard matter to dispossess him.

Mr. Joseph H. Smith and Mr. T. B. Boggs are also in the field and Ballif Harper.

They will no doubt make splendid races.

Who Will Vote?

Only those will be allowed to vote in the coming election who have paid up their taxes for 1892 and have taken the oath of registration.

This will reduce the number of competent voters to about four thousand.

The voter list and the exact number of voters cannot be ascertained.

The election will occur next Saturday week.

Offices to be Filled.

The other offices to be filled are those of coroner and justice of the peace, who were recently nominated, and the other courthouses for which nominations were made in the recent primary.

The first election to be held occurs on the Wednesday for county offices. The other on the following Saturday for justice of the peace.

The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is proven by the many wonderful cures it is accomplishing. It is just the medicine for you.

ELECTROPOISE "VICTORY."

A. A. WOOD & SON, Solicitors American and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Labors—Mechanical Engineers—Englishers and Patent—Cable Address Albwood, Atlanta, December 22, 1892.

A. A. WOOD & SON, ORGANIZERS, CITY, GENTLEMEN—PURSUANT TO YOUR INQUIRY,

We have examined the patents of Dr. H. Sanchez, in connection with a so-called "ELECTROPOISE VICTORY," and find that the same is of no value.

The present application is clearly an infringement of the patent rights of Dr. Sanchez, and especially of his letters patent No. 476,080, granted May 31, 1891, which is in full view of the public, and is on file in the Patent Office, and is also on file in the Patent Office as found or record in the Patent Office.

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